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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

UN Assembly voted to debate charge by Korean War allies that Red Chinese imprisonment of American PWs violated Korean armistice.

Plan for establishing "atoms for peace" program approved unanimously by UN Gen. Assembly.

Russia, European satellites agreed to pool armed forces if West rearmed West Germany.

France started diplomatic talks with Russia on outlook for major East-West parley.

Japanese Premier Yoshida quit.

U.S. resisted Latin Amer. aid demands in economic conference.

Socialists won W. Berlin vote.

United States

McCarthy denounced Eisenhower as soft on curbing Reds.

New Dem. Chrmn. Butler said Eisenhower lacked "capacity to govern & unite the people."

Labor Secy. urged states repeal "right to work" laws.

Humphrey said U.S. budget could not be balanced in 1955.

du Ponts won anti-trust suit.

WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

UN Debates Red Jailings

Korean Truce Breach Charged

The 16 UN Korean War allies urged the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 7 to condemn Communist China for illegally jailing 11 U.S. airmen as spies.

They asked that the UN Secretary General use his good offices to obtain the release of the Americans & "all other captured UN personnel . . . still detained" by the Reds.[1]

The 16 nations offered a resolution to uphold the American view that Red China had violated the Korean armistice by jailing the 11 Americans & detaining other captured UN personnel who wanted to be repatriated. (An earlier draft resolution, circulated among the allies by Britain Dec. 4, said merely that continued imprisonment of the Americans would constitute a truce violation.)

The 16-nation resolution would instruct UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to (1) make "continuing & unremitting efforts" to effect the release of the prisoners and (2) report to the 60 UN-member-nations by Dec. 31. Sponsors of the resolution: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, U.S.

Immediate Action Voted

The complaint against Red China was placed on the Assembly agenda Dec. 8 by a vote of 48-5 (Russia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine opposed; Burma, India, Indonesia, Syria abstaining).

Immediate debate, without the customary 7-day wait or referral to committee, was approved by 44-5 (Soviet bloc opposed; Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia abstaining).

The Assembly's Steering Com. had recommended immediate debate of the complaint by 10-2 (Russia, Czechoslovakia opposed) Dec. 6.

Assembly Pres. Eelco N. van Kleffens urged the delegates Dec. 8 to say nothing during debate "which would inevitably make it more difficult to carry out the proposed action." He said the Assembly was concerned with both the prisoners' fate & the task of promoting "solutions in the interest of a decrease of tension."

Lodge Asks 'Moral' Action

In opening formal debate on the condemnation resolution Dec. 8, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. called on the Assembly to use "its moral authority" to free all UN prisoners still held by Red China. He said this group included 2,840 unreleased PWs named in a list given to the Reds by the UN Unified Command last August. Under the Korean truce terms, Lodge noted, the 11 U.S. fliers should have been repatriated long before their sentencing on "trumped up" spy charges.

(In a letter to Hammarskjöld Dec. 7, Lodge said the Reds had admitted that they were detaining 4 other U.S. airmen captured during the Korean fighting: Capt. Harold H. Fischer of Swea City, Ia.; First Lt. Lyle W. Cameron of Lincoln, Neb.; First Lt. Roland W. Parks of Omaha, Neb. & Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller of Wynnewood, Pa. Lodge said the U.S. had negotiated unsuccessfully with Red Chinese representatives in Geneva for release of all 15 fliers.)[2]

Russia Scores U.S. 'Plot'

Main Soviet argument against Assembly debate of the PW dispute, voiced in the Steering Com. Dec. 6 and again in the Gen. Assembly Dec. 8, was that the trial & sentencing of the airmen was a domestic matter of Red China and not in the UN's jurisdiction.

Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik denied that the Americans were on a legitimate mission when their plane was shot down by the Chinese. He insisted that they were sent into China by the U.S. as "spies & diversionists." Malik charged that the U.S. had raised the issue in the UN because American "aggressive circles" were displeased with the recent easing of world tension and wanted to divert attention from the U.S.' "aggressive acts" against Red China, including the recent U.S.-Natl. Chinese mutual defense treaty.[3]

The Reds also contended that Red China was not bound by the Korean truce terms since the armistice had been signed by the commander of the "Chinese People's Volunteers" & not the Peiping Govt.

Briton Attacks Red Case

In the major speech Dec. 8 on behalf of the resolution, British State Min. Anthony Nutting presented the most vigorous attack on the Reds made by an official British spokesman to date. He derided the idea that any nation would send 11 uniformed men in a single plane to spy upon another country and said "such thoughts could only issue from a mind confused & haunted by spy mania."

Nutting called Soviet charges against the U.S. "fantastic" & "a miserable product of absurdity & hypocrisy." If anything were needed "to prove to the civilized world the innocence of these 11 airmen," Nutting said, it was "the tortuous confusion & the glib & hollow absurdity of the case brought forth" by Russia.

(Nutting's earlier comment that the sentencing of the U.S. fliers was "outrageous" was criticized in Commons in London by Laborite MP John Baird Dec. 6. Baird accused the U.S. of setting up an espionage center in Formosa and said the word of the Red Chinese Govt. was "surely . . . as good" as the U.S. Govt.'s. Forgn. Secy. Sir Anthony Eden refused "for one moment" to accept Baird's reference to "American spies." Eden said he fully indorsed Nutting's condemnation of the Chinese action.)

(Nutting, 34, Eden's first deputy in the Forgn. Ministry & youngest leader of a major-power UN delegation, replaced Selwyn Lloyd as chief British delegate Nov. 7.)[4]

1—see p. 397E1 2—see pp. 282B3, 274F2 3—see p. 397G3 4—see p. 345D-E3 (See Index Sections to this & preceeding volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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Pearson Rebukes Malik

The 3d speaker Dec. 8 for the resolution, Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson, advised Malik that he could do "a service to peace" if he would tell the Chinese Reds "what a hornet's nest they are stirring up." Pearson said the greatest contribution that the Reds could make toward improving "the international atmosphere" would be to comply with the resolution & the Korean truce "& release these men." Pearson asserted that the Peiping Govt. had assumed responsibility for the Red Chinese "volunteers" in Korea; otherwise "I do not know what [Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai] was doing at the Geneva Conf. last summer."[1]

Freed Flier Reports on PWs

A Canadian flier released Dec. 5 after 2 years' imprisonment in Red China told U.S. officials in Hong Kong the Reds were holding USAF personnel other than the 11 sentenced as spies. Squadron Leader Andrew R. MacKenzie, 34, of Montreal did not reveal to newsmen the names or number of Americans at the camp in which he had been held. An AF official in Washington said later Dec. 5 that 3 of the 4 men listed by UN Amb. Lodge —Fischer, Parks & Cameron—were known to have been in the same camp as MacKenzie.[2]

'Ike' Bars Hasty Action

Pres. Eisenhower said at news conference Dec. 2 he would not be pushed into any hasty act—such as a blockade of China—that might precipitate war. But, he said, he would not let the Reds get away with the imprisonment of 13 Americans as spies. The U.S. was "yet far from exhausting" all its resources to free these men, the President said, and UN action was "only one" of the resources available to the U.S. He declared that his personal feelings of anger & resentment against the Reds were as great as any other American's but he believed restraint & patience might mean the difference between an act of war & a chance to avoid war. He warned that jailing of the Americans might have been "a deliberate attempt" by the Reds "to goad us into some impulsive action in the hope of dividing us from our allies."

The President denied that there was a clear break on the issue between his Admin. & Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) but acknowledged disagreement on methods of dealing with the Reds. (White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Dec. 7: the conflict between Knowland & the Admin. was "newspaper fiction"; the President intended to continue working with Knowland & other Congressional leaders despite their differences.)[3]

Knowland said Dec. 4 he backed the Admin.'s efforts to obtain the fliers' release through the UN and called on the Gen. Assembly "not to recess without effective action" if the men were not freed by Christmas.[4]

East Bloc to Pool Armies

The 8 European Communist states declared Dec. 2 they would pool their armed forces under a joint command if West Germany were rearmed.

The agreement to create an Eastern counterpart of NATO was signed in Moscow at the close of a 4-day "European security conference" called by Russia. The 8 nations attending the parley said they would meet again to implement the agreement and plan defense measures if the Western powers ratified the London & Paris pacts rearming West Germany.

The Red declaration warned of "a shattering rebuff" for "any attempts to launch a war and interfere with the peaceful life of our peoples." It said that "never before have the forces of peace & socialism been so mighty & so consolidated as now."

Signing the declaration: Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania. Red China's Amb.-to-Moscow Chang Wen-tien observed the ceremony and signified his Govt.'s approval of the agreement.[5]

West Seeks Informal Talks

The Western Big 3 took these steps Dec. 6-7 toward setting up informal talks with Soviet diplomats:

U.S.—State Secy. Dulles said Dec. 7 he had instructed U.S. Amb.-to-Moscow Charles E. Bohlen to develop & encourage informal contacts with high Soviet officials in Moscow. Dulles said informal talks between Soviet & Western representatives would be "helpful & desirable." He cited a recent talk in Moscow between Bohlen & Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov as "the kind of thing which comes about only gradually."[6]

France—The Forgn. Ministry Dec. 7 instructed Jean LeRoy, acting head of the French Embassy in Moscow, to sound out Soviet willingness to sign an Austrian state treaty under terms outlined by French Premier Pierre Mendès-France. The Forgn. Ministry said the U.S. & Britain had been notified before instructions were sent to LeRoy.[7]

Britain—Forgn. Secy. Eden told Commons Dec. 6 that the British Govt. was seeking a general agreement with Russia on disarmament & relaxation of world tension through secret diplomatic talks or a high-level conference. Britain was "ready to discuss through diplomatic channels at any time any possibility of fruitful negotiations," Eden said.[8]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Accepts Atom Plan

The UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 4 unanimously indorsed Pres. Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" program and expressed hope that the proposed world atomic energy agency would be "established without delay."

The resolution, previously approved by the Assembly's Political & Security Com., invited all members of the UN & its specialized agencies to participate in a scientific conference on development of peaceful uses of atomic energy through international cooperation.

Although Russia voted for the resolution, Soviet participation in the program was not assured. Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev told the Assembly his affirmative vote should not be construed as approval of provisions "narrowing down" the scope of the program. The Assembly, like its Political Com., rejected 2 Soviet amendments to make the proposed world agency responsible to the Security Council as well as the Gen. Assembly and open the scientific conference to all nations.[9]

Sobolev ignored a plea by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines that Russia follow the example of the U.S. & Britain in setting aside fissionable materials for eventual use on projects approved by the world agency.[10]

(The *New York Times* reported Nov. 18 that the 220 lb. of fissionable material earmarked by the U.S. for the program was uranium 235.)[11]

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld said Dec. 7 he had invited the U.S., Russia, Britain, Brazil, Canada, France & India to name representatives to an advisory committee for the scientific conference. He appointed Dr. Gunnar Randers, 40, Norwegian Defense Dept. research director & atomic specialist, as special consultant on arranging the conference.[12]

(The U.S. State Dept. said Dec. 6 that diplomatic talks with Russia on the "atoms for peace" program would be continued "on a confidential basis.")[13]

Latin-American Aid Discussed

Proposals for increased U.S. & Intl. Bank loans and other measures to stabilize Latin-American trade were adopted at a 21-nation Inter-American Economic Conf. in Petropolis, Brazil Nov. 22-Dec. 2. Although the U.S. delegation resisted the Latin Americans' demand for a big new trade loan agency, 46 resolutions were adopted by the conference on international trade & investment policies, credit agencies, development of national resources and control of inflation & commodity price fluctuations.[14]

Latin American delegations asked early in the conference that the U.S. support a 15-yr. Latin American development program to which the U.S. would contribute $50 million a year. The U.S. contended that this agency would duplicate such existing sources of credit as the U.S. Export-Import Bank & Intl. Bank. But the American delegation promised action to increase the $100 million a year currently

1—see p. 233D3 2—405D2 3—397C3 4—397F2 5—398C3 6—369D2, E3 7—389C3 8—381F3 9—391C1 10—382C2 11—382F2 12—382G2 13—361E3 14—pp. 102B1, 386E2

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available to Latin America via the latter 2 agencies. Latin American price-fixing proposals to check fluctuation of coffee & other commodity prices were rejected by the U.S. as against the principle of free enterprise. But it was agreed that other price-stabilization methods would be studied. The U.S. delegation agreed to ask Congress to cut American taxes on earnings of American investments taxed in Latin countries, thereby encouraging investment in the area.

Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey, State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr. & Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) headed the U.S. delegation. Hoover said on returning to Washington Dec. 5 that the parley had strengthened the "good partner" relationship with the Americas desired by Pres. Eisenhower. A 2d Inter-American economic conference was scheduled for 1956 in Buenos Aires.

(Rep. James G. Fulton [R., Pa.], visiting Rio de Janeiro Nov. 25, criticized Eisenhower Admin. policy on aid to Latin America. He urged a $1 billion loan-&-grant aid program.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Senator Attacks Eisenhower

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), in his first formal statement since the Senate condemned him[1], voiced a bitter personal attack on Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 7 and virtually charged that the President was soft on communism.

But the President refused to be drawn into a dispute. Questioned by newsmen at his Dec. 8 press conference, Gen. Eisenhower repeated his previous declarations that he did not indulge in personal vituperation or quarrels of any kind, that he stood for positive things.

McCarthy, in his Dec. 7 statement, said that the President: (a) "has taken it upon himself to congratulate" Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) & Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah), "who have been instrumental in holding up" investigation of Communists, and (b) "urges that we be patient with the [Chinese] Communist hoodlums who, as of this very moment, are torturing & brainwashing American uniformed men in Communist dungeons."

McCarthy said he felt he "should apologize to the American people for . . . an unintentional deception. . . . During the Eisenhower campaign I [promised] that if they should elect the Eisenhower Admin. that they could be assured of a vigorous, forceful fight against Communists in Govt. . . . I was mistaken."[2]

President Lauded Foes

McCarthy apparently had been provoked by a 45-minute conference the President held Dec. 4 with Watkins, chairman of the special Senate committee that recommended McCarthy's censure. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Pres. Eisenhower "congratulated the Senator on the splendid job he did."

Gen. Eisenhower told newsmen Dec. 8 that Watkins, by chance, had been in the President's office when he received the job of studying censure charges against McCarthy. Mr. Eisenhower said he had told him he thought it one of the toughest tasks ever faced by a Senator and that he knew he would handle it with dignity & a sense of justice. Afterwards, the President said, he had congratulated Watkins and told him he had lived up to everything expected of him. But he had made no comment about the justice of the case.

The President Mar. 10 had indorsed Flanders' warning that McCarthy was "splitting" the Republican Party.[3]

Charges Interrupt Hearing

McCarthy made his attack Dec. 7 in his Senate Investigations Subcom.'s hearing room during renewed inquiries into communism in defense plants. McCarthy, his bandaged right arm in a sling, took no part in the hearings and was not present the first day (Dec. 6). He appeared briefly the 2d day and read his prepared statement. He called it his "temporary swan song as chairman."

Referring to U.S. servicemen held by the Chinese Communists, McCarthy said: "If any Senator in the future can justify a vote to draft the sons of American mothers, then he must repudiate this shrinking show of weakness and must tell those mothers that each young man who wears the American uniform carries the entire power of this nation with him when he goes to a foreign land."

Leaving the hearing room, McCarthy said in response to reporters' questions: "I have no interest—at the present time—in a 3d party. I intend to work in the Republican Party." McCarthy then left for a 10-day rest at an undisclosed place to allow his injured elbow to heal.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), acting chairman of the Investigations Subcom. in McCarthy's absence, disclosed Dec. 8 that he had rejected McCarthy's request that he (Mundt) read the statement attacking the President. Mundt said: McCarthy entered the hearing room, told Mundt he would make a statement but left shortly thereafter. Then McCarthy's secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Driscoll, told Mundt McCarthy "couldn't come back" and wanted Mundt to read the statement for him. Mundt glanced at the first paragraphs and said, "I won't make this, and I don't think he should make it." He said the same to McCarthy when McCarthy returned to the hearing room, but McCarthy "muttered" that "they're shooting at me and I've got to say something."

White House Denies Softness

The White House, after some delay, answered McCarthy's charges Dec. 7 by calling attention to the President's Dec. 2 press conference statement on Americans in Communist hands[4] and by bringing up to date Pres. Eisenhower's June 2 summary of Admin. accomplishments against subversion.

Since the Eisenhower Admin. took office (according to the new figures), the Justice Dept., FBI and Immigration & Naturalization Svc.: (1) "convicted 50 Communist Party leaders—13 in New York City, 7 in Honolulu, 5 in Pittsburgh, 5 in Seattle, 6 in Detroit, 5 in St. Louis & 9 in Philadelphia; (2) indicted 49 other CP leaders; (3) ordered 62 more organizations added to the Justice Dept.'s subversive list, "making a total of 255"; (4) "indicted one person for treason"; convicted 2 of espionage, 10 of false statements to the Govt. & 3 of perjury; (5) "deported 129 alien subversives"; (6) ordered "deportation of 410 persons with [subversive] records"; (7) "started denaturalization proceedings against 49 naturalized citizens charged with being subversives"; (8) "barred entry into this country of 172 subversive aliens. . . ."[5]

McCarthy Scored, Defended

McCarthy's attack on the President was denounced by both Democrats & Republicans, including some GOP Senators who had voted against condemning him. His defenders were confined to his staunchest adherents.

Watkins said the new attacks "show him to be the same irresponsible McCarthy that the Senate, by an overwhelming vote, condemned." According to Watkins: The Eisenhower Admin. had an "excellent record" against subversion & in Asia. McCarthy "supporters" were "among the 75 Senators who voted to authorize" the censure hearings. The Censure Com. "held 9 days of hearings and finished its report in time for the Senate to have acted prior to the elections." It did not hold up "any activities of any other committee." McCarthy had said "he would not campaign because of the pressing work his committee had to perform; yet no hearings were held." Watkins himself had been "very active" in the Senate Internal Security Subcom.'s "vigorous investigation" of Reds.[6]

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall called McCarthy's attack on the President a "major error" which put him in "strange company for him." Flanders said McCarthy had "declared political war." Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), who had voted against condemning McCarthy, said that "the Admin. has not been, and in my judgment will not be in the future, soft on communism."[7] Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), who also voted against condemnation, called it "not true" that the censure proceedings blocked Communist investigations.[8] But Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.), one of McCarthy's strongest backers, joined McCarthy in his criticism of the President. He said the people, not the Senators, "were the judges of the trial of McCarthy, which in my opinion blew up in the face" of McCarthy's foes.[9]

1—see p. 399E2 2—Vol. XIII, p. 320B 3—p. 77F1 4—p. 406D1 5—p. 183G1 6—pp. 400D2, 348D1 7—p. 400E3 8—p. 384A2 9—p. 384E

Nixon Deleted 'Censure'

Watkins revealed Dec. 3 that Vice-Pres. Nixon, as the Senate's presiding officer, had removed the last reference to "censure" from the resolution condemning McCarthy (adopted Dec. 2). He did this when he changed the title from "To Censure the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy," to "Resolution Relating to the Conduct of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy." Watkins said the presiding officer customarily made a resolution's title conform with the text; in this case "censure" had been replaced in the text by "condemn." Watkins said his committee used the latter word because it considered it "stronger."[1]

Text of the Condemnation Resolution

Sec. 1 Resolved, that the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy, failed to cooperate with the Subcom. on Privileges & Elections of the Senate Com. on Rules & Admin. in clearing up matters referred to that subcommittee which concerned his conduct as a Senator and affected the honor of the Senate and, instead, repeatedly abused the subcommittee and its members who were trying to carry out assigned duties, thereby obstructing the constitutional processes of the Senate, and that this conduct of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. McCarthy, is contrary to Senatorial traditions and is hereby condemned.

Sec. 2. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. McCarthy), in writing to the chairman of the Select Com. to study censure charges (Mr. Watkins) after the Select Com. had issued its report and before the report was presented to the Senate charging 3 members of the Select Com. with "deliberate deception" & "fraud" for failure to disqualify themselves; in stating to the press on Nov. 4, 1954, that the special Senate session that was to begin Nov. 8, 1954, was a "lynch party"; in repeatedly describing this special Senate session as a "lynch bee" in a nation-wide television radio show on Nov. 7, 1954; in stating to the public press on Nov. 13, 1954, that the chairman of the Select Com. (Mr. Watkins) was guilty of "the most unusual, most cowardly thing I've heard of" and stating further: "I expected he would be afraid to answer the questions, but didn't think he'd be stupid enough to make a public statement"; and in characterizing the said committee as the "unwitting handmaiden," "involuntary agent" & "attorneys-in-fact" of the Communist Party and in charging that the said committee in writing its report "imitated Communist methods—that it distorted, misrepresented and omitted, in its effort to manufacture a plausible rationalization" in support of its recommendations to the Senate, which characterizations and charges were contained in a statement released to the press and inserted in The Congressional Record of Nov. 10, 1954, acted contrary to Senatorial ethics and tended to bring the Senate into dishonor & disrepute, to obstruct the constitutional processes of the Senate, and to impair its dignity; and such conduct is hereby condemned.

Senators Score 'Mail Cover'

Sens. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) & Walter F. George (D., Ga.) Dec. 3 denounced a "mail cover" used by the Senate Elections Subcom. staff to check on correspondence of McCarthy & his aides when the subcommittee investigated McCarthy in 1951-52. The 2 Senators, investigating for the Senate, said no member of the Elections Subcom. had known of or authorized the check.

Ex-FBI Agt. Paul J. Cotter, then Elections Subcom. chief counsel & currently a House Operations Com. employe, took full responsibility but testified that he thought he had "sanction" of "some member." Letters to postmasters requesting the check bore the rubber-stamped "signature" of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), ex-subcommittee chairman who was not in Washington when the letters were written. They apparently were written by subcommittee investigators Francis X. Plant & Robert Shortley under Cotter's orders.

Ferguson & George urged that the case be sent to the Justice Dept.[2]

Defense Plant Hearings

The Senate Investigations Subcom. resumed closed hearings Dec. 6 & open hearings Dec. 7 on communism in defense plants. Mundt presided in McCarthy's absence.

Italian-born Joseph A. Picucci & Hungarian-born John Szabo, naturalized citizens employed by Bethlehem Steel, invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 7 in refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist connections. Bethlehem Steel immediately suspended them. Ex-FBI undercoverman Herman E. Thomas testified that he had known Picucci, Szabo & Hungarian-born Markus Kalasz as Communists.

Thomas Dec. 8 described Bethlehem Steel employe Paul Ault, 43, as an important CP official as late as 1952. Ault shouted that Thomas was a "lying stool pigeon" & "smirking Judas." Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.), presiding temporarily, had Ault ejected from the room. Ault returned later and invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid answering questions.

Others identified by Thomas as Reds who invoked the 5th Amend. Dec. 8: John Babirak of Bethlehem Steel; ex-Bethlehem employe Alvin J. Heller, 27, currently a Luria Engineering Co. crane operator; Maurice Slater of Ingersoll-Rand; Harold C. Allen of Lehigh Foundries.

Bethlehem Steel employes Thomas Basil Russiana & Rufus Middleton testified Dec. 8 that they had been Communists but had quit the party. They corroborated Thomas' testimony.

Democratic members of the committee did not attend the hearings.

No Perjury Move Planned

The UP reported Dec. 4 that the Justice Dept. had decided against perjury prosecution of any witness in the Army-McCarthy hearings. Despite contradictory testimony, no legally sound perjury case was found in the department's examination of the transcript, the UP said.[3]

Petition Groups Keep Going

Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin, "chief of staff" of the pro-McCarthy Ten Million Americans Mobilizing for Justice, announced in New York Dec. 4 that his group was conducting a referendum to decide whether it should become a permanent organization.[4] A committee of the League of 20 Million Americans for Censure of Joe McCarthy announced in Levittown, N.Y. Dec. 5 that the group would become a permanent organization dedicated to protection of civil rights.[5]

POLITICS

Butler Heads Democrats

Paul Mulholland Butler, 49, South Bend, Ind. lawyer, was elected chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com. Dec. 4 on the closing day of a 2-day meeting in New Orleans.

Butler was the personal choice of Stephen A. Mitchell, outgoing chairman who declined to serve beyond the end of 1954. Mitchell's resignation was to take effect Dec. 31.[6]

Butler won despite the opposition *in absentia* of ex-Pres. Truman, who had sided with Butler's foes in Indiana Democratic squabbles. Adlai E. Stevenson, who announced no preference, was said to have favored Butler privately. House Speaker-designate Sam Rayburn (Tex.) failed in efforts to postpone choice of a chairman until somebody acceptable to Truman, Stevenson & most committee members was found.

Butler was picked by 70 votes vs. 19 for ex-Price Admin. Michael V. DiSalle, 16 for Phila. City Council Pres. James A. Finnegan & one for ex-Dist. of Columbia Comm. F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue.

Facts on Butler. Born in South Bend June 15, 1905. Received Notre Dame law degree in 1927 and started law practice in South Bend. As pres. of South Bend Young Democrats, he campaigned for FDR in 1932 & thereafter. Managed Geo. N. Beamer's unsuccessful Congressional campaign in 1938. Worked for Stevenson's Presidential nomination at Democratic Natl. Convention in 1952. Became Democratic Natl. Committeeman in 1952, member of its 11-man Executive Com. in 1953. Catholic. Married to Mrs. Anne Butler. Father of 3 sons & 2 daughters.

Stevenson on Foreign Policy

Stevenson urged at a $100-a-plate dinner during the meeting Dec. 4 that Asia be taken "out of American party politics" as "the first step in the development of a sensible Asian policy." He discussed "a broad & important shift in Soviet tactics." With Soviet armed power "checkmated" by "massive Western rearmament," the Communists were switching "to the social & economic battlefield" and trying "to split the Western coalition," he said.

Stevenson foresaw that so long as "our own military strength" was kept "sufficiently high," "the chief threat" would be "Communist exploitation of social & political unrest." This, he said, "implies 2 main obligations" for the U.S.: (1) "to maintain our own strength & the unity of our coalition"; (2) "to show peoples struggling for economic & national deliverance that they can fulfill their aspirations better in association with free peoples" than under the Red "iron yoke."

Stevenson said:

He was "weary of the long semantic argument about co-existence. If we exclude the solution[s] of atomic war & . . . of surrender, all we have left is . . . armed truce, which we can call co-existence or anything else. . . . Armed co-existence is certainly a bleak prospect" but "better than no existence." Most Democrats wanted the Admin. "to succeed." They formed a "loyal opposition" which would fight for the public welfare yet not try "to usurp the powers & responsibilities of the Republican Executive." Bipartisanship in foreign policy "cannot mean an artificial or coerced unity" and could not exist if foreign policy were manipulated for political reasons. "How the Govt. functions in domestic affairs as well as foreign affairs during the next 2 years will depend more upon the President's success in leading his own party than upon Democratic willingness to cooperate."[7]

1—see p. 399E2-E3 2—p. 401A-C1 3—p. 307F2 4—p. 401D-E1 5—p. 392D3 6—Vol. XII, p. 256D 7—p. 364D2-C3

'Loyalty Oath' Dropped

Northern & Southern Democrats agreed at the New Orleans meeting Dec. 3 to abandon the "loyalty oath" that had split the party in 1952. The "oath" required Natl. Convention delegations to pledge all possible efforts to put the convention's Presidential & Vice Presidential nominees on their states' ballots as the regular Democratic candidates.

The decision to drop this requirement was announced jointly by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), who led the fight for the oath in 1952, & by ex-Gov. John S. Battle (Va.), who headed the opposition. They were assigned to work with a committee under Mitchell to seek other ways to accomplish the oath's objective.[1]

Butler Calls 'Ike' Incapable

Butler told newsmen Dec. 5 that the Democrats intended "to call to the attention of the American people Pres. Eisenhower's lack of capacity to govern & to unite the people." He said Democrats would respect the President's office & "integrity & sincerity" and, "when we agree with the President, [would] support him enthusiastically." But this did not bar "pointed criticism of either actions or lack of action that we do not consider in the best interests of the country," Butler declared. It was becoming "more apparent," he said, that "a military background is not a full & complete preparation for the Presidency."

N.Y. Gov.-elect Averell Harriman had said at the Democratic meeting Dec. 3 that "we've got to quit avoiding holding Pres. Eisenhower responsible for actions of the Republican Party." Rayburn upheld criticism of the President on matters of principle & policy but said at a breakfast honoring Stevenson Dec. 5 that "we do not intend to follow the mean & gruesome example set by Republicans & some so-called Democrats of hating a President just because he belongs to another party."

Eisenhower's Retort

The President was asked at his Dec. 8 press conference to comment on Butler's attack.

Gen. Eisenhower replied: "I think too often politicians look into a looking glass instead of through a window. . . . As to my abilities & inabilities, I hope I am not one of the egoists that can think only in terms of the vertical pronoun. . . . I really believe that you [members of the press] are better judges of interests . . . & capacities . . . than is some politician who, looking in the glass, sees only reflections of doubt & fear & the kind of confusion that he often tries to create. So . . . that particular question will have to be answered by you."

Republicans Assail Butler

Butler's remarks were denounced by Republicans as opening an all-out Democratic attack on the President.

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Hall said after a White House conference Dec. 6 that "the pledge of Democrats' leaders to cooperate with Pres. Eisenhower in the best interests of the nation has been thrown into the ashcan."[2] Democratic leaders "are determined to undercut Pres. Eisenhower in every possible way," Hall declared. Butler "should have had the honesty & sense to agree with the American people that Pres. Eisenhower is the best qualified living American to lead this nation through these perilous times," Hall said.[3]

Other Republicans called for a 2d Eisenhower term.

'Ike' on Knowland

Pres. Eisenhower acknowledged at his press conference Dec. 2 that Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) made statements which did not conform to the President's approach. But he insisted that their differences were in method rather than in philosophy, principle or domestic or foreign policy.

The President affirmed the right of any individual to differ from him, violently & persistently, but said he hoped men with whom he had to work would not differ greatly in the main issues of this work. He said he believed the Republican Party must be progressive & dynamic or it would not be any force long in America.

White House Press Secy. Hagerty Dec. 7 labeled as "pure newspaper fiction" persistent reports that GOP leaders were trying to arrange a Knowland-Eisenhower meeting to resolve differences between them and strengthen Republican unity.[4]

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Rep. George H. Bender's (R., O.) victory in the Nov. 2 Senatorial election was certified Dec. 7 after a recount in 25 counties.[5] . . . **Richard L. Neuberger's** (D.) victory in the Oregon Senatorial election will not be investigated by the Senate Elections Subcom., it was announced Dec. 3, because the loser, Sen. Guy Cordon (R.), refused to back GOP Natl. Committeeman Jesse J. Gard's petition for a recount. Oregon GOP Chrmn. Ed Boneke said his state Republican organization had found no grounds for a recount.[6] . . . **New Senator** sworn in Dec. 2: Alan Bible (D., Nev.), who was elected to replace Sen. (by appointment) Ernest P. Brown (R.) for the seat of the late Pat McCarran.[7] Bible's induction gave the Democrats a Senate majority—48 seats vs. 47 for Republicans & one for independent Wayne Morse (Ore.).

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Mitchell Vs. Union-Curb Laws

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Dec. 7 "categorically" opposed "right-to-work" laws on the books of 17 states* and urged that such statutes outlawing the union shop be repealed.

Mitchell, at the 16th annual CIO convention in Los Angeles, said: "These laws do more harm than good . . . do not create any jobs at all . . . result in undesirable & unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men & women & their employers to bargain collectively . . . restrict union security and thereby undermine the basic strength of labor organizations." "When employers & unions representing a majority of their employes agree on a union shop, they should have the right to have one."

Mitchell delivered a message from Pres. Eisenhower lauding trade unionism as "a vital part of American life" which "brought about social & economic reforms" and "enriched the lives" of non-members as well as members of unions. But Mitchell told newsmen he had not consulted the President about the "right-to-work" laws and that no decision on action had been made by the Admin.[8]

Reuther On Job Outlook

CIO Pres. Walter Reuther said in the convention's keynote address Dec. 6 that failure to provide full employment cost the U.S. $30 billion a year. He demanded in his annual report that the Govt. act immediately to insure that "automation" (modern production techniques enabling factories to run almost automatically with a minimum of human labor) did not cause unemployment & depression.[9]

(According to Fed. Reserve Board & Census Bureau data Dec. 8: Seasonally-adjusted non-farm employment rose nearly 100,000 in a month to reach 48,248,000 in Nov. compared with 49,422,000 in Nov. 1953. Total employment declined by about 400,000 in the same period to 61,731,000 compared with 61,925,000 in Nov. 1953. Unemployment, with a less-than-normal seasonal rise of 150,000, was 2,893,000 in Nov. compared with 1,428,000 in Nov. 1953. It accounted for 4.5% of the labor force compared with the 5.8% peak in Jan.-Feb.)[10]

CIO Secy.-Treasurer James B. Carey said Dec. 7 that membership of 10 left wing unions had dropped from 1½ million to less than 300,000 in the 5 years since the CIO expelled them.[11]

Budget Deficit Foreseen

Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey said at a news conference in Washington Dec. 6 he did not believe the national budget could be balanced next year. He said the Eisenhower Admin. was "struggling" to trim departmental requests & "do better" than the $3 029 billion deficit run up in fiscal 1954. But he predicted that economies would be offset by necessary increases in military spending, Civil Service pay & loans to Latin America.

(Sen. Harry F. Byrd [D., Va.], next Senate Finance Com. chairman, promised Dec. 7 to try to pare unneeded expenditures from the next budget & balance it. He suggested elimination of all foreign aid except that required for the military buildup of allies. "If we don't balance the budget now, when we've got the highest prosperity we've ever had, I don't see how we ever can," Byrd said.)[12]

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*Ala., Ariz., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ia., La., Miss., Neb., Nev., N.C., N.D., S.C., S.D., Tenn., Tex. & Va.

1—see Vol. XII, p. 231K-N 2—p. 385E1 3—p. 340B1 4—p. 400E3 5—p. 402D1 6—p. 402C1 7—pp. 379A2, 363A1 8—p. 356B-D1 9—p. 356B2 10—p. 348G3 11—Vol. X, p. 309H 12—p. 312E1

du Ponts Win Trust Case

The Fed. Govt's anti-trust suit against the du Pont family & company, Gen. Motors & U.S. Rubber was dismissed Dec. 3 by Fed. Dist. Judge Walter J. LaBuy of Chicago. He issued a 220-p. decision that the Govt., in a 2-yr. trial, had failed to prove these & connected charges: (1) that the Christiana Securities and Delaware Realty & Investment firms (du Pont holding companies) were set up to perpetuate the family's control over E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. or "restrain or monopolize trade"; (2) that the du Pont company's 20 million-share (estimated value $2 billion) interest in Gen. Motors, which du Pont helped save from bankruptcy in the 1920s, was used to force Gen. Motors to buy du Pont materials; (3) that the du Ponts controlled U.S. Rubber (in which their investment was estimated at $140 million) or that Gen. Motors bought U.S. Rubber products for other than "good business reasons."

The Govt. had sued 5 yrs. ago under the Sherman & Clayton anti-monopoly acts to force the du Pont company to sell its GM stock and the family to dispose of its interest in U.S. Rubber. 32 individual du Ponts, the 3 major firms & their holding companies remained as defendants after a trial begun Nov. 19, 1952. The trial employed 11 Govt. & 33 defense lawyers. 1,408 Govt. & 1,098 defense exhibits were introduced. The 13-vol. trial record ran to 8,236 printed pages plus 2,500 pp. of briefs.[1]

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U.S. Supreme Court ruled Dec. 6 that a firm doing interstate business violated the Clayton (anti-monopoly) & Robinson-Patman (fair price competition) acts if it cut prices to destroy a competitor doing business only in one state. The court upheld a $57,000 damage award to L. L. Moore, a Santa Rosa, N.M. baker who charged he was forced out of business in 1951, against Mead's Fine Bread Co. of N.M. & Tex.[2]

John Paton Davies Jr., ousted diplomat, said Dec. 4 he had "refrained" from picking up $17,000 in back pay & pension contributions because the State Dept. wanted him to sign a separation form which, he felt, "gags the signer." He said the form might silence him not only on his own case but on other matters. A State Dept. spokesman said, however, that the department was withholding the money until it decided what documents given Davies during his security investigation could be "de-classified" and left with him. (Drew Pearson reported Dec. 6: the day after State Secy. Dulles fired Davies he voluntarily told Davies he could use Dulles as a reference in seeking a job; State Dept. security officer R. W. Scott McLeod had gotten a $20,000 lobbying job for Davies on condition he resigned but Davies refused because his was a test case involving the career diplomatic service.)[3] . . . **Ft. Monmouth** security cases had at least some "anti-Semitic motivation," Harry Green, lawyer who represented employes involved, charged in a recorded interview over WLIB in New York Dec. 5. Green said that of 60 suspended or declassified, 54 were Jews, 2 Negroes & 4 white Christians; of 25 actually suspended on charges, 12 Jews & 2 non-Jews were reinstated after hearings, 7 Jews were dismissed.[4] Green announced Dec. 2 that the 14th suspended Monmouth employe to be reinstated was $8,360-a-yr. electrical engineer Barry S. Bernstein, 35, who had been cleared by a loyalty board after a suspension 3 years earlier.[5] . . . **Ruth M. Reynolds'** subversion conviction in the 1950 Puerto Rican Nationalist revolt was reversed by the Puerto Rican Supreme Court in San Juan Nov. 17. Miss Reynolds, secy. of the American League for Puerto Rican Independence, had been the only non-Puerto Rican convicted.[6]

Robt. B. Murray Jr. resigned Dec. 7, effective Jan. 20, as Commerce Undersecy. for Transportation.[7] . . . **Amb.-to-Iran Loy W. Henderson** was designated by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 2 as Deputy State Undersecy. for Admin.[8] to succeed Chas. E. Saltzman.[9] . . . **Resignations** accepted Dec. 2: Asst. Agri. Secy. Ross Rizley, effective Dec. 16[10]; Amb.-to-Egypt Jefferson Caffery.[11] . . . **Jas. S. Kemper** resigned as Amb. to Brazil Dec. 3.[12] . . . **Nominations** confirmed by Senate Dec. 2: Dr. Willard F. Libby to Atomic Energy Comm.[13]; Ambassadors Gerald A. Drew (Bolivia),[14] Robt. F. Woodward (Costa Rica),[15] Robt. C. Hill (El Salvador), Jack E. McFall (Finland),[16] Norman Armour (Guatemala),[16] John E. Peurifoy (Thailand),[16] Edw. T. Wailes (Union of South Africa)[16]; Carter Lane Burgess as Asst. Defense Secy.[17]; David S. Smith as Asst. AF Secy.; Christian A. Herter Jr. as gen. counsel to Forgn. Operations Admin.

FOREIGN

Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida, 76, resigned Dec. 7 in the face of an impending non-confidence vote in the Diet after many Liberals refused to support his plan to dissolve the Diet & call new national elections. Many dissident Liberals (conservatives) & Socialists joined forces Dec. 8 in support of Ichiro Hatoyama as candidate for Premier. (Hatoyama, leader of anti-Yoshida conservatives, was barred from the Premiership by Allied purge action in 1946 because he had written a pre-war book praising Hitler & Mussolini. He said Dec. 8 he favored Japan's defensive alliance with the U.S. & mistrusted Russia & Red China although he advocated trade & diplomatic relations with the 2 Communist powers.)[18]

West Berlin Social Dems. (Socialists) won 64 seats (gain of 3) for a one-seat majority in the West Berlin Parliament in municipal elections Dec. 5. Christian Dems. won 44 seats (gain of 10) and Free Dems. 19 seats (loss of 13). A total of 1,554,766 voters, 91.6% of those eligible, participated in the election. Distribution of the popular vote: Social Dems. 44%, Christian Dems. 30%, Free Dems. 12.7%, German Party 4.8%, Communists 2.7%, Refugee Party 2.5%, Middle-Class Economic Assn. 1.7%, Free Social Union (rightwing Socialists) .2%, U.S.P.D. (leftwing Socialists) .1%.[19]

Tunisian Govt. emissaries went to guerrilla warfare areas Nov. 30 to convey a French-Tunisian amnesty offer to Fellagha rebels.[20] The guerrillas were promised immunity from prosecution if they turned in their firearms by Dec. 9. The Govt. reported that 1,404 of about 2,000 Fellagha fighters had surrendered by Dec. 6. (France revealed Dec. 6 it had rejected a Libyan Govt. request that French forces be withdrawn from Fezzan, southwestern Libya, by year's end. French paratroops reported 23 Algerian rebels killed in an Aures Mtns. battle Nov. 29.)[21] . . . **Egyptian** Govt. Dec. 7 executed by hanging 6 Moslem Brotherhood leaders condemned by a military court in Cairo Dec. 4 for plotting to assassinate Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & seize the country. Those executed: Mahmoud Abdel Latif, who fired at Nasser in Alexandria Oct. 26; Youssef Talaat, Sheik Mohammed Farghali, Ibrahim Tayeb, Hindawi Duweir, Abdel Kader Oda. The death sentence of Hassan el-Hodeiby, Brotherhood Supreme Guide, was commuted Dec. 4 to life imprisonment by the Egyptian Junta.[22]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW BOOKS

Bob Hope's Own Story. Have Tux, Will Travel. As told to Pete Martin. Comedian's biography. Dec. 1. (Simon & Schuster, 308 pp., 3.50)†

The Floating World. By James A. Michener. History & criticism of Japanese art. Dec. 6. (Random House, 403 pp., $8.75)†

The Guardians: Vol. II, The Men Who Ruled India. By Philip Woodruff. Completes history of British in India. Nov. 30. (St. Martin's, 385 pp., $5)†

His Very Self And Voice: Collected Conversations of Lord Byron. Edited by Ernest J. Lovell Jr. Discourses by 19th Century poet. Nov. 16. (Macmillan, 676 pp., $7.50)†

Hugh Roy Cullen: A Story of American Opportunity. By Ed Kilman & Theon Wright. Biog. of multimillionaire Texas oilman & philanthropist. Nov. 29. (Prentice-Hall, 369 pp., $4)†

King of Comedy. By Mack Sennett as told to Cameron Shipp. Memoirs of foremost producer of silent film comedies in World War 1 era. Nov. 18. (Doubleday, 284 pp., $4.50)†

Mr. Maugham Himself. By W. Somerset Maugham. Autobiographical writings selected by John Beecroft. Nov. 18. Lit. Guild Dec. choice. (Doubleday, 704 pp., $5.95)†

Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Photographic facsimile of First Folio issued in 1623. Prepared by Yale Profs. Helge Kokeritz & Charles Tyler Prouty. Nov. 17. (Yale U. Press, 1,000 pp., $12.50)

Old Men Forget. By Duff Cooper (Viscount Norwich). Autobiog. of British diplomat, soldier & statesman, aide to Churchill during World War II. Dec. 2. (Dutton, 399 pp., $5)†

The Secret Dairy of Harold L. Ickes: Vol. III, The Lowering Clouds, 1939-41. FDR's late Interior Secy. describes inner-circle personalities & events in Washington during pre-Pearl Harbor World War II; reveals that FDR wanted in 1939 to have "liberal" Bishop Bernard J. Sheil named Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago after death of Cardinal Mundelein. Dec. 3. (Simon & Schuster, 695 pp., $6)†

Song of the Sky. By Guy Murchie Jr. Science & phenomena, & emotional impact of flight. BOMC Dec. choice. Dec. 1. (Houghton Mifflin, 438 pp., $5)†

The State of Alaska. By Ernest Gruening. Territorial ex-Gov. states case for Alaskan statehood. Nov. 29. (Random House, 606 pp., $7.50)†

†Non-fiction 1—see p. 115G2; Vol. XIII, 430C3, 438F1 2—p. 358F3 3—391D3 4—295F1 5—385C3 6—Vol. XI, p. 293M 7—XIII, 77C 8—XIII, 282E2 9—p. 218F2 10—Vol. XIII, 421G2 11—p. 103F2 12—XIII, 217C 13—p. 394E2 14—349G3 15—XIII, 302E3 16—p. 315C-D1 17—315B1 18—399B3 19—399F1 20—386F1 21—374A3 22—395D1

Dr. Karl B. Pace, 66, a physician in Greenfield, N. C. for 40 yrs., was named "Family Doctor of the Year" by the AMA Nov. 29.[1] . . . **Simone de Beauvoir,** associate of Jean-Paul Sarte in the Existentialist movement, received the Goncourt Prize (highest French literary award) Dec. 6 for *Les Mandarins,* a novel about leftwing intellectuals. . . . **Edward P. Morgan,** CBS news dir. since August, resigned Dec. 3 to become an AFL-sponsored news commentator on the ABC radio network.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Abie's Irish Rose. New version of Anne Nichol's 1922 comedy dealing with marriage of people of different faiths. Directed by Miss Nichols. Presented by Michael Rose. With Anna Appel, Ludwig Donath, Roger De Koven, Lou Gilbert, Val Dufour, Judith Paige. Nov. 18 at Holiday. Closed Dec. 4 after 20 performances. (1-2-4)*

Hit the Trail. Musical comedy of 19th century frontier theater people. Book by Frank O'Neill. Music by Frederico Valerio. Staged by Charles W. Christenberry Jr. & Byrle Cass. Dances by Gene Bayliss. Presented by Elizabeth Miele. With Paul Valentine, Irra Petina, Don Driver, Diana Drake, Fred Lightner, Robert Wright. Dec. 2 at Mark Hellinger. (0-0-7)*

The Living Room. Barbara Bel Geddes in Graham Greene's Catholic dilemma of young woman in love with married man. Staged by Hugh Hunt. Presented by Gilbert Miller & Donald Albery. With Carol Goodner, Walter Fitzgerald, Michael Goodliffe, Anne Shoemaker. Nov. 17 at Henry Miller's. Closed Dec. 4 after 22 performances. (1-1-5)*

Mrs. Patterson. Eartha Kitt in fantasy by Charles Sebree & Greer Johnson of poor Negro girl who dreams of becoming rich white woman. Songs by James Shelton. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Presented by Leonard Sillman. With Ruth Attaway, Avon Long, Enid Markey, Estelle Hemsley. Dec. 1 at National. (0-3-4)*

One Eye Closed. Justin Sturm's farce of girl forced to choose between Harvard & Yale men. Produced by Haila Stoddard. With Miss Stoddard, Tom Helmore, Marjorie Eaton, John Baragrey, Parker McCormick. Nov. 24 at Bijou. Closed Nov. 25 after 3 performances. (0-0-7)*

Sandhog. Ballad in 3 acts by Earl Robinson & Waldo Salt about digging of Hudson River tunnel. Based on story by Theodore Dreiser. Staged by Howard da Silva. Choreography by Sophie Maslow. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With David Brooks, Yuriko, Leon Bibb, Mordecai Bauman, Alice Ghostley, Jack Cassidy. Nov. 23 at Phoenix. (1-3-3)*

Wedding Breakfast. Comedy by Theodore Reeves in which one of a pair of marrying sisters tries to reform her fiancé. Staged by Herman Shumlin. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden. With Virginia Vincent, Harvey Lembeck, Lee Grant, Anthony Franciosa. Nov. 21 at 48th Street. (1-5-1)*

A Stone for Danny Fisher. Leonard Kanter's play based on Harold Robbins' novel of boy who tries to get too rich too fast. Presented by Henrietta Jacobson & Julius Adler. With Zero Mostel, Bert Freed, Susan Cabot, Phillip Pine. Oct. 21 at 2d Ave. National.

Closed

All Summer Long Nov. 13 (60 performances)
Blues, Ballads & Sin Songs Oct. 16 (13 performances)
By The Beautiful Sea Nov. 27 (270 performances)
Fragile Fox Nov. 27 (55 performances)
Girl in the Pink Tights June 12 (115 performances)
Girl on the Via Flaminia May 29 (112 performances)
Golden Apple Aug. 7 (171 performances)
Hayride Oct. 2 (24 performances)
His & Hers May 13 (76 performances)
John Murray Anderson's Almanac June 26 (227 performances)
King of Hearts Nov. 27 (276 performances)
The Magic & The Loss May 1 (27 performances)
Oh Men! Oh Women! Nov. 13 (390 performances)
On Your Toes Dec. 4 (64 performances)
Ondine July 3 (157 performances)
Ruth Draper May 20 (58 performances)
The Sea Gull June 13 (38 performances)
Sing Me No Lullaby Nov. 7 (28 performances)
Traveling Lady Nov. 20 (30 performances)
Three-Penny Opera May 30 (96 performances)

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* First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3] 1—see Vol. XIII, p. 407C1 2—403B2 3—377D2 4—106E2 5—403G1 6—386F2 7—287D3 8—Vol. XIII, p. 251B3 9—Vol. VI, 66M 10—Vol. X, 35D 11—p. 378A3 12—379F3

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII, 78, afflicted with what appeared to be a gastric ailment, suffered a serious heart attack in Vatican City Dec. 2. He rallied sufficiently to broadcast a blessing to the People of Rome Dec. 5 to mark the beatification of Blessed Pladico Riccardi, Benedictine monk who died in 1915. He also broadcast Dec. 8 a blessing to the world on the closing of the Marian Year.[2]

Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (30 Protestant & Eastern Orthodox denominations) ended its 3d Gen. Assembly in Boston Dec. 2 by electing Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, 48, of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk (chief administrator) of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., as Council president. The Council issued a message Dec. 2 telling member churches that the U.S. was "ready for a great spiritual awakening & revival." It noted "happy signs" that more care was being taken in the U.S. to protect human liberties by application of "tested constitutional procedures." A survey prepared under direction of Dr. Roy G. Ross, Council secretary, reported churches reaching new high levels of membership, Sunday School enrollment, income & church construction and an upsurge of spiritual feeling in the U.S. The report cautioned churches against letting their popularity be based on conformity "to the world." The Council chose New York in preference to Chicago as its permanent hq. Nov. 30.[3]

Yugoslav press reported Dec. 7 that Bishop Coadjutor Franja Seper of Zagrab & Croatian Communist leader Vladimir Bakaric had conferred on settling church-state differences. (Yugoslavia broke diplomatic relations with the Vatican in Jan. 1953 over elevation of Archbishop Stepinac, who had been imprisoned for alleged war crimes, to the College of Cardinals.)[4] . . . **Argentine** police banned an annual procession of Roman Catholics in Buenos Aires Dec. 7 in honor of the Virgin Mary.[5] . . . **Orthodox rabbis** in the U.S. & Canada rejected Dec. 4 (through statements issued by the Rabbinical Council of Amer. & Rabbinical Alliance of Amer.) the new Jewish marriage contract calling for creation of a new religious court to help settle marital disputes, as proposed by leaders of Conservative Jewry.[6]

U.S. public school requirements as estimated Dec. 5 by a study committee (headed by Beardsley Ruml) of the Natl. Citizens Comm. for the Public Schools: school-age children will total 48 million in 1965 as against 36 million at present; grade & high school expenditures must increase by $5-10 billion over the current $9 billion-a-yr. expenditure; 950,000 new classrooms costing $32 billion must be built in 10 yrs. The NEA reported Dec. 5 that over 700,000 U.S. public school children were receiving less than full-time schooling due to shortages of classrooms & teachers.[7] . . . **Dr. David Dodds Henry,** 49, exec. vice chancellor of NYU, accepted appointment Dec. 4 as pres. of the U. of Illinois (at $30,000 a yr. effective in Sept. 1955). Henry first declined the offer Nov. 24 over what Illinois trustees called a "misunderstanding" of their checkup on anonymous charges that Henry, as Wayne U. pres. 1945-52, had been tolerant of the American Youth for Democracy (listed by the U.S. Atty. Gen. as subversive). The charges against Henry were denied by him & by his former associates at Wayne, and Illinois U. trustees said they had been disproved.[8]

OBITUARIES

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, 63, Bombay Gov., Indian External Affairs Ministry Secy. Gen. 1947-52; Dec. 5 in Bombay of stroke.

Dr. Tadeusz Banachiewiecz, 72, Polish astronomer; death in Krakow last month reported Dec. 2.

Dr. Leon Milton Birkhead, 69, Unitarian minister, founder of anti-totalitarian Friends of Democracy; Dec. 1 in New York.

Marvin H. Creager, 72, ex-ed. & pres. *Milwaukee Journal*; Dec. 4 in Milwaukee of cancer.

James Fairman Fielder, 87, Woodrow Wilson's successor as N.J. Gov., jurist; Dec. 2, Montclair, N.J.

Gladys George, 50, stage & screen actress; Dec. 8 in Hollywood of cerebral hemorrhage.

Maj. Walton Atwater Green, 73, chief Prohibition investigator for U.S. Treas. Dept., ex-ed. of *Boston Journal,* Dec. 2, Lakeville, Conn.

Martin Coles Harman, 69, London financier who bought (in 1925) & became known as "king" of Lundy I. in Bristol Channel; Dec. 5 in Oxted, Eng.

Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, 83, pioneer in devising education programs for partially blind; Dec. 1, N.Y.

Frank Garfield Hoover, 71, vacuum cleaner mfr.; Dec. 3, Canton, O.

Nelson Trusler Johnson, 67, U.S. State Dept. Far Eastern chief in 1920s, Amb. to China 1935-41, Amb. to Australia 1941-45; Dec. 3, Washn.[9]

Joseph B. Keenan, 66, prosecutor of major Japanese war criminals after World War II, special asst. to U.S. Atty. Gen. for prosecution of gangsters in 1930s; Dec. 8 in Asheboro, N.C. of heart disease.[10]

José Maria Lopez Mezquita, 71, Spanish painter; Dec. 6 in Madrid.

Mtubatuba, 99, wealthy Zulu tribal chief; recent death at his Zululand jungle kraal reported Dec. 3 in Mtubatuba, South Africa.

Dr. Gustav Rau, 74, chief of German riding team competing in Olympics & major U.S. horse shows this year; Dec. 5 in Warendorf (W. Germany) of heart attack.[11]

George A. Reach, 86, sporting goods mfr., inventor in 1910 of cork-centered "lively" baseball; Dec. 7 in Philadelphia.

Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D., Fla.), 68, Congressman since 1944; Dec. 1 in Ft. Lauderdale of heart attack.[12]

Dave Sparks, 26, Washington Redskins tackle; Dec. 5 in Washington of heart attack.

Vice Adm. Segundi Storni, 76, ex-Argentine Forgn. & Interior Min.; Dec. 5 in Buenos Aires.

Rev. Dr. George Field Sutherland, 78, ex-treas. Methodist Church Bd. of Missions; Dec. 5, Morristown, N.J.

Anthony Thieme, 66, landscape artist; Dec. 7 of suicidal gunshot wounds in Greenwich, Conn.

Maj. Barclay H. Warburton, 88, ex-Phila. pblshr., ex-Mayor of Palm Beach, Fla.; Dec. 5 in Phila.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Dec. 4—Baltimore 22, Los Angeles 21. **Dec. 5**—Detroit 13, Phila. 13; Cleveland 34, Washn. 14; N.Y. 24, Pittsburgh 3; Chicago Bears 29, Chicago Cards 7; San Francisco 35, Green Bay 0.

College Dec. 4

Compton (Calif.) JC 7, Boise (Ida.) JC 6*
Delaware 19, Kent
State (Ohio) 7**
Fla. St. 13, Tampa 0
Houston 19, Detroit 7
Notre Dame 26, SMU 14
S.C. 19, Citadel 6
Florida A&M 67, Maryland State 19†

NEW YEAR'S DAY BOWL GAME PAIRINGS

(Games won, lost, tied in parenthesis)

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.—Ohio State (9-0-0) vs. Southern Calif. (8-3-0).

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans—Mississippi (9-1-0) vs. Navy (7-2-0).

Cotton Bowl, Dallas—Arkansas (8-2-0) vs. Georgia Tech (7-3-0).

Orange Bowl, Miami—Duke (7-2-1) vs. Nebraska (6-4-0).

Shrine Hospitals Benefit, San Francisco—East Allstars vs. West Allstars.

Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.—Omaha (9-0-0) vs. Eastern Kentucky (8-0-1).

Sun Bowl, El Paso, Tex.—Texas Western (7-3-0) vs. Florida State (7-3-0).

Salad Bowl, Phoenix, Ariz.—Border Conf. Senior Allstars vs Skyline Conf. Senior Allstars.

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Winners. Amer. Contract Bridge League winter natl. pairs championship tourney in Atlanta: won Dec. 5 by Paul H. Hodge of Abilene, Tex. & George Heath of Dallas.[1] . . . Natl. AAU 10,000-meter (6¼-mi.) cross-country run in Philadelphia Nov. 28: won by Gordon McKenzie, 27, of New York in 29 min. 27.5 sec. . . . Japan intl. marathon (26 mi., 385 yd.) at Kamakura, Japan Dec. 5: won by Reynaldo Gorno, 35, of Argentina in 2 hr. 24 min. 55 sec.

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Baseball player trades by the AL Chicago White Sox Dec. 6: pitchers Don Johnson & Don Ferrarese, infielder Fred Marsh, 30, & catcher Matt Batts, 32, to Baltimore for catcher Clint Courtney, 27, pitcher Bob Chakales & infielder Jim Brideweser; first-baseman Ferris Fain, 32, infielder Jack Phillips & pitcher Leo Cristante to Detroit for first-baseman Walt Dropo, 31, outfielder Bob Nieman, 27, & pitcher Ted Gray, 30.[2] . . . **Major league clubowners** meeting in New York rejected Dec. 7 (for fear of adverse Govt. reaction) a plea by minor leagues to restrict broadcasts of big-league games to a 50-mi. radius from the point of origin. The major league owners voted instead to give minor leagues more money for players & training expenses.[3] . . . **Minor league managers** appointed: NY Yankee catcher Ralph Houk, 34, to Denver Dec. 4;[4] ex-NL 3d-baseman Bob Elliott, 38, to San Diego Nov. 29.[5]

Football coaches appointed: J. B. Whitworth of Okla. A&M to succeed Harold (Red) Drew at Alabama Dec. 2; Johnny Michelosen advanced from asst. to head coach at Pittsburgh Dec 6.[6] . . . **Thoroughbred Racing Assn.,** representing 39 U.S. racetracks, elected Amory L. Haskell as TRA pres. at its annual meeting in New York Dec. 2. The TRA chose Native Dancer[7] as 1954 U.S. "champion" race horse. King Commander, owned by Lawrence R. Troiano of Pt. Washington, N.Y., was chosen the year's outstanding steeplechaser. . . . **Katie Key,** owned by Pat Tuccio of Riverhead, N.Y., was the top money-winning harness racing horse this year in the U.S. with $84,867, the U.S. Trotting Assn. reported in Columbus, O. Dec. 4. . . . **Tony Trabert & Maureen Connolly** of the U.S. were ranked first among world tennis players in a poll of U.S., English, French, Australian, Italian & South African tennis writers announced Nov. 30. . . . **Bang Away of Sirrah Crest,** boxer owned by Mr. & Mrs. Rafael C. Harris, won best-in-show in the Bronx Co. (N.Y.) Kennel Club show Dec. 4 to become the first American show dog ever to win 100 best-in-show awards.[8] . . . **Harry Moffitt,** 54, of Toledo was elected PGA pres. in St. Paul Dec. 2 to succeed Horton Smith. . . . **Sugar Ray Robinson,** attempting a boxing comeback, was suspended indefinitely by the Michigan Bd. of Athletic Control Nov. 30 for refusal to fill a commitment to box in Detroit Dec. 8[9]

*Potato Bowl, Bakersfield, Calif. **Refrigerator Bowl, Evansville, Ind., Dec. 5. †Orange Blossom Classic, Miami. 1—see p. 279E3 2—396C2 3—124D1 4—404G1 5—378A3 6—388F1 7—360F2 8—Vol. XII, 92J-K 9—XII, 416H 10—p. 32C3 11—Vol. XIII, 360F3 12—p. 388A3 13—168A3 14—161D3 15—Vol. X, p. 216M-N 16—p. 304D3

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

21 persons were killed & 50 injured Dec. 2 when a passenger train was wrecked near Louvain, Belgium. . . . 26 persons were reported killed when a French-operated airline plane crashed Dec. 5 near Luangprabang, Laos. . . . 5 of 7 persons who survived a Northeast Airlines DC-3 airliner's crash in mountains near Berlin, N.H. Nov. 30 were rescued by helicopter from the crash scene Dec. 2. . . . Istanbul's covered bazaar built in 1461 was swept by fire Nov. 27. 2,000 small shops were destroyed and damage was estimated at $178 million. . . . One person was killed & 47 injured by tornadoes in eastern Alabama & western Georgia Dec. 5.

In Brief

U.S. natl. death rate dropped to an all-time record low of 9.2 deaths per 1,000 population this year, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. reported in New York Dec. 2.[10] . . . **9 ex-Ku Klux Klansmen** each received an 18-mo. suspended jail sentence in Wilmington, N.C. federal court Dec. 3 for Lindbergh anti-kidnapping law violation (spiriting Ernest Barfield Rogers & his sister, Christine, of Lake View, S.C., across the North Carolina line to undergo flogging).[11] . . . **Capt. Peter Baker,** Conservative member of the British House of Commons, received a 7-yr. prison sentence in London Nov. 30 for defrauding financing firms of £88,000 ($246,000). . . . **Ex-Mayor Elmer Reese** resigned from the Phenix City, Ala. City Commission Dec. 1 after ouster proceedings had been launched against him on charges of wilful neglect of duty & election fraud.[12] . . . **Frank Costello,** 62, was fined $500 by Fed. Judge John F. X. McGohey in New York Dec. 1 for refusal (on grounds of Constitutional immunity under the 5th Amend.) to answer questions at a pre-trial denaturalization hearing. The judge rejected as "too severe" the Govt.'s demand that Costello be denaturalized immediately.[13] . . . **New Orleans** Mayor de Lesseps Morrison & Actg. Police Supt. Joseph L. Scheuering were charged with lax enforcement of anti-vice laws in a Citizens' Investigating Comm. report (submitted to the City Council in April) made public Dec. 6. Some policemen were accused of sharing in profits of organized vice.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Herbert Hoover Foundation was incorporated in Des Moines, Ia. Dec. 1 to preserve the ex-President's birthplace at West Branch, Ia. and "advance the educational, scientific & public welfare principles for which he stands." Foundation chairman: AEC Chrmn. Lewis J. Strauss, a White House secretary during the Hoover Admin.[14] . . . **Dr. Herman Sander,** 45, who was dropped from the Hillsborough County (N.H.) Medical Society after his acquittal of murder of a patient in 1950, was admitted to the Rockingham County Medical Society in Exeter, N.H. Dec. 1.[15] . . . **Mrs. Gertrude Gretsch Astor** was awarded $2,500-a-mo. temporary alimony from John Jacob Astor 3d in New York Dec. 2 after he conceded the invalidity of his Mexican divorce from her July 23 (prior his marriage to Dolores Margaret Fullman, his now-estranged 3d wife).[16]

Married: Bandleader Fred Waring, 54, & Virginia Morley, 39, pianist in his show troupe; Dec. 2 in Indianapolis (his 3d, her 2d). Waring was divorced by Evelyn Nair Waring in Las Vegas, Nev. Dec. 1. . . . Singer Marion Hutton & orchestra director Victor Schoen; Dec. 5 in Santa Monica, Calif. (3d for both). . . . Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.), a widower, & Mrs. Dolores Anderson, his ex-secy., a widow; Dec. 8 in Baltimore.

Divorced: TV star Jack Webb by actress Julie London; final decree Dec. 3 in Hollywood. . . . Actress Jane Wyman, 40, from bandleader-composer Fred Karger; Dec. 7 in Santa Monica, Calif. (mental cruelty).

Birthdays: Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain was 62 Dec. 4. . . . King Phumiphon Aduldet of Thailand was 27 Dec. 5.